

likewise the long feathers of their wings, Russet and White, these gather themselves together and breed in those Ilands which are high, and so farre alone into the Sea, that the Wilde Hoggess cannot swimme over them, and there in the ground they have their Burrowes, like Conyes in a Warren, and so brought in the loose Mould, though not so deepe; which Birds with a light bough in a darke night (as in our Lowbelling) wee caught, I have beene at the taking of three hundred in an houre, and wee might have laden our Boates. Our men found a prettie way to take them, which was by standing on the Rockes or Sands by the Sea-side, and hollowing, laughing, and making the strangest outery that possibly they could; with the noyse whereof the Birds would come flocking to that place, and settle upon the very armes and head of him that so cryed, and still creepe neerer and neerer, answering the noyse themselves; by which our men would weigh them with their hand, and which weighed heaviest they took for the best and let the others alone, and so our men would take twentie dozen in two houres of the chiefest of them; and they were a good and well relished Fowle, fat and full as a Partridge. In January wee had great store of their Egges, which are as great as a Hennes Egge, and so fashioned and white shelled and have no difference in yolke nor white from an Hennes Egge. There are thousands of these Birds, and two or three Ilands full of their Burrowes, whether at any time (in two houres warning) wee could send our Cockboat, and bring home as many as would serve the whole Company: which Birds for their blindness (for they see weakly in the day) and for their cry and whooting, wee called the Sea Owle; they will bite cruelly with their crooked Bills."

V.—On a small Collection of Butterflies made by C. Stuart Betton in British East Africa. By A. G. BUTLER, Ph.D.

THE following species were received this year from Mr. Betton, collected at E. Quaso, Masai, in October 1900.

Nymphalidæ.

1. *Melanitis solandra*, Fabr.
2. *Neocænura Gregorii*, Butler.
3. *Precis Gregorii*, ♂ ♂ ♀ ♀, Butler.

The female of this species was new to me; it is interesting

from the fact that it shows the short excavation of the outer margin to the primaries characteristic of *P. stygia*, but, on the other hand, has a much less angular and less irregular margin to the secondaries. Neither sex could by any possibility be confounded with the Western species.

4. *Precis tereoides*, Butler.

Lycænidæ.

5. *Axiocerses harpax*, Fabr.

Papilionidæ.

6. *Mylothris Jacksoni*, ♂ ♂ ♀, E. M. Sharpe.
 7. *Terias brigitta*, Cramer.
 8. *Papilio phorcas* ♀, Cramer.
 9. *Papilio Mackinnoni*, E. M. Sharpe.
 10. *Papilio bromius*, Doubl.
 11. *Papilio Jacksoni* ♀, E. M. Sharpe.

Hesperiidæ.

12. *Celenorrhinus opalinus* ♀, Butler.

13. *Celenorrhinus Bettoni*, sp. n.

♂. Above this species bears a remarkable resemblance, both in the disposition of its markings and general coloration, to the Indian *C. ambareesa* *; the tint of the wings, including the hyaline markings, is slightly more yellow, and the fringes are chequered with ochreous. On the undersurface this species shows its African character, being coloured and marked more nearly in the manner of *C. guleus*: the primaries are deep chocolate-brown irrorated with ochreous; the basal half of costal area ochreous; the hyaline markings are edged with ochreous, the three larger ones forming part of an oblique central belt commencing in the ochreous costal streak and terminating in a quadrate ochreous patch near outer margin on interno-median area; the internal area is ochraceous whitish: secondaries bright deep ochreous; the base, including the basal two thirds of discoidal cell, an irregular (key-pattern) band from costa to submedian vein crossing the end of the cell, the apical two thirds of costa, an irregular discal band

* Figured in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. liii. pl. x. fig. 9 (1883).

barely traceable in the centre, but forming large quadrate spots at its extremities, and an uneven series of large, more or less quadrate, marginal spots, dusky greyish; veins terminating in black-brown spots on the fringe: body below dusky, clothed with yellow hair, the tibiæ and tarsi ochreous below; venter with pale yellowish bands, ochreous at anal extremity.

Expanse of wings 38 millim.

The female has all the dusky markings on the under surface replaced by distinct chocolate-brown, so that the character of the secondaries approaches somewhat nearer in aspect to that of some of the Oriental species.

One pair, 27th October.

14. *Acleros Mackenii*, Trimen.

15. *Cyclopides metis*, Linn.

16. *Kedestes? mirandus*, sp. n.

♀. Most like *K. fenestratus* on the upper surface, but the fringes sandy brown; the hyaline spots below the end of the cell larger, placed less obliquely, and only divided by the blackish second median branch; the interno-median spot larger, ochreous; the subapical spots larger, the uppermost spot minute, opaque, ochreous; the discoidal cell and internal area of secondaries clothed with ochreous hairs. Below, there is no resemblance, the colouring reminding one of some of the smaller Geometrites of the Ennomid group: primaries blackish; costal border ochraceous, suffused with vinous towards the base, expanding into a triangular bright ochreous patch (enclosing the hyaline spots) towards apex; the subapical hyaline spots with blackish external margins; the triangular patch is also partly bounded externally by an oblique blackish macular streak and by a wide ferruginous brown border which tapers at each extremity; fringe vinous brown; internal area somewhat greyish; interno-median spot whitish; secondaries bright ochreous; the costal border, internal area, and outer border ferruginous; four dark ferruginous spots on the basal third, two in the cell, the other two above and below it, forming a diamond pattern; a large subcostal quadrate spot, washed with lilacine and partly black-edged, beyond these, and a small bifid spot lying obliquely beyond this again; a prominent, straight, slightly tapering, dark ferruginous band from submedian vein to apex, and beyond this an imperfect dark ferruginous line partly limiting

the external border; a marginal series of small dark ferruginous spots; fringe vinous brown: body below ochreous.

Expanse of wings 33 millim.

One female, 26th October.

Although so dissimilar in the coloration of the under surface from any of the other types of *Kedestes*, I can find no other genus of the *Cyclopides* group to which it seems to show so much affinity.

17. *Padraona zeno*, Trimen.

VI.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XII. Heteroptera: Fam. Pyrrhocoridae. By W. L. DISTANT.

IN this communication will be found the result of an examination of Walker's descriptions relating to this family, commencing at page 163 of his 'Catalogue of Heteroptera,' vol. v., and terminating at p. 40 of his vol. vi. of the same publication. Some other species in the British Museum collection, which have been acquired during recent years, are also described.

Fam. Pyrrhocoridae.

Subfam. LARGINÆ.

Genus LARGUS.

Largus bilineatus.

Acinocoris bilineatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 38. n. 3 (1873).

Var. *Acinocoris includens*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 4.

Largus crassipes.

Largus crassipes, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1861, p. 197.

Largus concisus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 38 (1873).

A very variable species in the markings to the under surface of the abdomen. All the specimens now before me have the bases of the scutellum and corium narrowly black. Sometimes, but very seldom, the basal margins of the membrane are narrowly black.

Genus THERANEIS.

Theraneis lurida, sp. n.

Black; antennæ with the second, third, and fourth joints ochraceous; corium pale ochraceous; margins of membrane